

Oh, how hard it is to die and not be able to leave the world any better for one's little life in it.—Abraham Lincoln.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

SPORTS, CLASSIFIED AND SHIPPING SECTION

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

## ABATEMENT BILL IS IN SPECIAL COMMITTEE NOW

Senate By Close Vote Refers Measure to Delegation of Oahu Legislators

By a vote of 8 to 7, taken yesterday afternoon by the senate sitting as a committee of the whole, Senate Bill 10, the abatement by injunction measure, was referred to a select committee of Oahu members. Senator Robert W. Shingle was named as chairman of the committee which will report to the upper house recommending such action on the bill as it sees fit.

Why the bill was switched to the Oahu committee is still a mystery to many who sat in the senate room yesterday and watched the action go through, and the fact that the vote was close shows that a good portion of the senators themselves did not favor referring the bill to a select instead of a standing committee.

### Castle Flights Proposed

Castle, Chillingworth and others were against such disposition of it, taking the lead in a fight to keep it in a standing committee. Shingle, on the other hand, favored such disposition, stating that he was at the bottom of the move in proposing it to Senator Makekahu.

"I'm going to oppose giving this bill to a select committee," said Castle soon after Makekahu of Hawaii had so moved. "We have taken this up in a committee of the whole and now is no time for any senator to dodge his duty."

Castle bowed toward Makekahu, explaining that he did not consider this was the senator's intention. Castle also declared himself emphatically against an executive session which had been suggested previously in a motion by Senator Coney of Kauai.

Shingle was on his feet in an instant, declaring that he had suggested to Makekahu to move to refer the bill to the Oahu contingent.

"My idea is," said he, "that by having the measure before this committee government officials such as Attorney Huber, Marshal Smiddy and Dr. Pratt can be called to give their views."

Senator Cooke, sitting as chairman, suggested that as children from the outside islands come here to school, outside senators should be on the investigating committee, but Makekahu thought not. Hawaii had no "Sodom or Gomorrah," he said. It was for Oahu to settle its own troubles.

### Senate Ready

Shingle said he understands the senate is ready to vote if it can find what to do with it. If the Oahu senators were willing to take the responsibility it was for them to work it out.

Chillingworth urged that the measure go back to the health committee whence it came. He opposed sending it to the Oahu committee for it dealt with a subject of vital importance to all the territory.

Castle pointed out that it is only right to refer back to the committee that first took up the consideration of the bill. It would be a mistake to send it to the Oahu group alone.

Corresponding member of the health committee, scored Chairman Cooke hotly for wanting the bill back in that body and declared himself against such a move by motion to table Chillingworth's amendment.

Came last the various votes in close order and when the smoke of battle had cleared Senate Bill No. 10 had found a resting place with the Oahu senators.

Cooke submitted the report of the committee of the whole immediately after the senate had met in regular sitting again, the vote to accept passing with only three against it. President Chillingworth then named Shingle as chairman.

Hot debate for two hours yesterday afternoon preceded this action, arguments for and against the abatement bill being presented by citizen speakers. Chief among those who came out decisively for the restricted district were Jack Edwardson and Henry Allen.

Allen spoke near the close of the meeting. He had kept a soft drink parlor near the entrance of Iwilei and wanted to knock out the old story of the place being kept up by the soldiers.

"My receipts would increase a little," he said, "along about payday, but only for a day or two, and that was all. The soldiers did not go there as much as has been said."

Allen said he would have a board of inspectors appointed to regulate a district properly. Conditions here were different than in the "snow-ball" states where the abatement law was said to flourish.

"I never saw a child molested from among those who happened down the streets in Iwilei," he went on. "If any woman touched one it was to take it by the hand a moment through that motherly instinct in every woman's heart, no matter how low she may have fallen."

Charles Holopua spoke in Hawaiian recommending a plebiscite on the matter. The question was too big for these few men to handle, he thought. He was of the opinion there should be an island near town set aside for prostitution.

Among those who spoke for the bill and against a restricted district in any form were Raymond C. Brown, secretary of the chamber of commerce;

## Father Damien Is Subject of U. S. Bulletin

Public Health Service Backs Plan to Establish National Leprosarium

Father Damien's heroic work, well-known to the older generation in Hawaii, is the subject of an appreciative bulletin from the U. S. public health service. The bulletin, dealing also with leprosy, shows the U. S. service does not believe any cure for leprosy has been evolved, and favors a national leprosarium for segregation purposes. The bulletin says:

"At Tremelo, Belgium, 75 years ago, Joseph De Veuster, better known as Father Damien, was born. He was educated for a business career, but when he was 18 years old he entered holy orders, and 15 years later, in October, 1863, went to Honolulu as a missionary in the stead of his brother. In 1864 he was ordained a priest, and during the nine years that followed he was frequently struck in his parochial work with the pitiful condition of the Hawaiian lepers. In 1873, he volunteered to take up his residence on the island of Molokai, to which at that time all lepers were deported, and there he remained until his death on April 15, 1889. He gave evidence in 1885 of having contracted leprosy from the unfortunates committed to his care, but he continued his labors."

"Leprosy is a contagious, infectious disease, which is believed to be directly communicable from one person to another person. It is believed to be caused by a microscopic vegetable parasite shaped somewhat like a small curved stick. This bacillus was discovered by Hansen in 1874. In man the disease appears in several different forms, attacking almost any organ in the body, destroying any or all of the senses, and finally producing death. There is a disease among rats which closely simulates human leprosy, and the bacillus which causes it resembles that found in human leprosy."

"It is not definitely known just how the leprosy bacillus enters the body. It may be through wounds of the skin or the lining membrane of the nose and throat, and possibly it may be taken into the body with food. It is pretty definitely proven that no particular article of diet, such as fish, causes the disease. It has been thought that some insect may act as the agent which transfers the germs from sick people to well people. This is not proved."

"Whatever the exact mechanism in the transference of the leprosy bacillus, practical evidence shows that the disease is spread mainly by direct contact, and is most prevalent where people are dirty and overcrowded. There is no evidence that leprosy is hereditary."

"Practical experience has shown that segregation is the only practicable means of controlling the disease. A bill appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose of establishing a national home for lepers passed the House of Representatives on May 4, 1913, and was passed by the Senate on January 25, 1917. This provides a national institution for the care and treatment of the unfortunates afflicted with this gruesome disease and solves the problem of preventing its spread in the United States."

## LESLIE'S BOOSTS PLAN ADVANCED BY A. P. TAYLOR

Leslie's Weekly has come to the support of the plan for a Pan-Pacific Union which originated with A. P. Taylor, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. In an article reviewing the proposed work of the union, they say:

"A. P. Taylor of Honolulu has worked out a plan whereby an institution along the lines of the Pan-American Union may be evolved to do for Hawaii, Alaska, the Philippines, Guam and American Samoa what the union has done for North, Central and South America. There can be no doubt that the overseas units of the American government have a more substantial claim on United States for special exploitation and development at the hands of the government than the Latin-American nations. Taylor's plan should receive the hearty support of our government as well as the business men."

James A. Rath of Palama Settlement, W. R. Farrington and Theodore Richards.

There was a report current yesterday that when the bill reached the house, if passed by the senate, it would be quickly amended by the addition of a provision calling for a plebiscite similar to the one in the prohibition bill. It was suggested after the senate adjourned that perhaps the purpose of the reference to the Oahu special committee was to have such amendment offered by the committee to the senate for action by that body before it should go to the house.

For the first time in the history of the trade of the Far East in musical instruments, American pianos are coming into various parts of China in good volume, and with prospects of an increasing and permanent trade.

## Dr. J. T. Gulick is 85 Today; Biography is Being Written



Dr. John Thomas Gulick, pioneer missionary and author

"A Freeman of the Frontier" is the title of a biography being written by Dr. Robert Whitaker of Los Gatos, Cal., of Dr. John T. Gulick of Honolulu, who is 85 years old today. Dr. Whitaker has written about 60,000 words of the biography here. He leaves on the Great Northern Friday with Mrs. Whitaker and their nephew, Rev. Robert E. Whitaker, who came recently from China. Mrs. Robert Whitaker, a daughter of Dr. Gulick, is also writing a book of local interest entitled "Pilgrims of Hawaii."

Dr. Whitaker spoke at Punahou yesterday on the opening days of the school, reading from a diary of Dr. Gulick. A poem in this diary by Daniel Dole, which the writer's own brother, Judge Sanford B. Dole, knew nothing of and which was written for commencement of April, 1847, was read. It is as follows:

"Homeward our young affections turn  
"Away, away from school,  
"Our hearts to be with parents yearn  
"Away, away from school;  
"Our hearts leap up with vigor brave  
"To speed away across the wave,  
"Where parents' love can never cool,  
"Away, away from school."

"At Punahou we would not stay,

## PAVING DELAYED BY BOND DEFEAT

That the Lord Young Engineering Company desires to commence immediately on the paving on Beretania and Smith streets, but cannot do so because a water main should be installed on Beretania and sewer extensions made in a letter which George Collins, city and county engineer, has written to the board of supervisors.

According to the letter, the water department has informed Collins that the water main would cost \$12,000 and the sewer extension \$2000 and he requests the board to find some means whereby the pipes can be laid at once in order that the improvements may proceed.

Thursday afternoon members of the Honolulu branch, Needlework Guild of America, meets on the Young hotel roof garden to bid farewell to Mrs. Stewart, who organized the local branch. She leaves on the Great Northern.

## Lord Desborough Accepts Hawaii Tuna Club Office

Noted British Game Fisherman is Now Honorary Vice-President

The fame of Hawaii's game-fishing and the Hawaii Tuna Club has reached England, and in the midst of his duties as an Englishman aiding his country in a great struggle, a noted English game-fisherman has paused to express his appreciation of honor done him by the local club.

This is Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O. (Knight Commander of the Victorian Order), who is president of the British Sea Anglers' Society. He was recently elected an honorary vice-president of the Hawaii Tuna Club, and in responding to Secretary H. Gooding Field's letter of notification, he wrote:

"My Dear Sir: I hope you will express to the members of the Hawaii Tuna Club my great appreciation of the complaint they have paid me by electing me an honorary vice-president of their club, an office which I shall be most pleased to hold."

"I have never myself caught any tuna but I went out to the Boca Grande Pass, Florida, many years ago and caught a hundred tarpon there in three weeks—so I did pretty well—the most I caught in one day was 12."

"Again thanking you for the compliment which your club has paid me, I am,

"Yours sincerely,

DESBOROUGH,  
President, British Sea Anglers' Society."

## MITCHELL URGES STEAMSHIPS FOR HAWAIIAN TRADE

Retiring President of Los Angeles Chamber Advocates Plan to Secure Steamers

That Los Angeles needs a steamship line from her port, San Pedro, direct to Hawaii and the Orient was stated by retiring President John Mitchell of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce at its annual banquet held February 22.

President Mitchell visited Honolulu last fall with the Los Angeles chamber's party. In his address, he said Los Angeles has secured an appropriation for widening the harbor channel to a full 1000 feet, and has also secured a permanent submarine station.

"We have three steamship lines running to Mexican ports," the speaker said in part. "In 1913 we had none. Our harbor is ready for business, and foreign commerce is actually trying to force itself into our port."

"With sincere regret and a feeling of chagrin I have to report that we are still without a dry dock. A single steamship company, believing in Los Angeles harbor and in her back country, is prepared to guarantee business which will yield 3 per cent interest on \$100,000, provided we have the enterprise and the backbone to build such a dock. There are other shippers who will bring their business to us if we care to deliver the goods."

Hawaiian Line Needed  
"We need a navy yard, and we will get it, too, if we all work together. We need a quarantine station. We need a steamship line to Hawaii and the Orient. We need a steamship line to New Zealand and to Australia. We need a steamship line to Central and South America and we need more steamers to Mexican ports."

Urges Building Own Ships  
"Los Angeles harbor will never attain attractive greatness unless we build our own ships to carry Los Angeles products to foreign markets. It is useless for us to wait for commerce to come to us. The only way for Los Angeles to get ships is to build ships, and the sooner our harbor becomes a busy, bustling, ship-building port, the sooner the purchasing public will buy Los Angeles-made goods."

The chamber's incoming president, L. D. Sale, in his address, said in part: "The development of our foreign and domestic trade is something that must be continued vigorously, and to accomplish the best results it will be necessary for us to utilize the advantage of our harbor by placing in operation steamship lines to all the ports on the Pacific."

Hawaii's Trade Relations Better  
"Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Orient are being brought into closer trade relations each year. Manufacturers producing articles demanded in these countries necessarily will enjoy additional advantages if located in Los Angeles."

The assurance of direct steamship lines with Los Angeles as a home port will bring capital to realize that here, "Where Nature Helps Industry Most," is the logical and profitable place to establish industries."

Officers of the 21 societies which compose the union are expected to be in attendance at the convention from 3 o'clock on, all committees from 4 o'clock, and all other members at the two mass meetings to be held at 5 and 7 o'clock. Supper will be served by Mills school at 15 cents per plate for those who wish to attend both afternoon and evening sessions. All sessions are open to the public.

## War Crisis Forces Oil Claims To Lie Over Till Next Winter

Legislation Quietly Dropped as Naval Needs Are Brought to Fore

By C. S. ALBERT  
(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 13.—The matter of leasing oil lands within the naval reserves of California was proposed the first feature of proposed legislation to go by the board. It became self-evident many days before the adjournment of Congress approached that the passage of any bill carrying remedial enactments was impossible. The subject then was quietly dropped by those in charge, although no notice to that effect was given out. Senators Phelps, Pittman and others awaited opportunity until the last horn blew, but realizing that the situation was hopeless.

The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany added the last straw to the overloaded camel's back. It was useless to fly in the face of that fact and combat Secretary Daniels with his insistence that all available oil might be required for vessels of war. The excitement and patriotism carried even statesmen to such a pitch that they knew the navy department officials shouted the winning slogan. The suggestion of justice and fairness could have no weight against the suggestion of possible national disaster caused by insufficient fuel supplies.

The point of oil requirements for the navy had been well worked before

Ambassador von Bernstorff received his passports and safe conduct. In addition, Secretary Daniels has the support of Attorney General Gregory, who held that the legal aspects of the case were in favor of the navy department and against the claimants who had developed some holdings. The only offset was the assistance rendered by Secretary Lane.

The president remained neutral throughout the controversy. He heard all sides of the topic and frequently declared that some proper compromise was desirable. At one time he began inquiries with the view to serving as referee and adjusting the conflicting features of the matter. Other subjects crowded upon him and he was compelled to let the subject pass until some more propitious moment arrives.

The general prediction is that no oil land leasing legislation can be enacted when the extraordinary session that now seems inevitable is called. The president's program then will help the center of the stage to the victim exclusion of all other things. The time for discussion cannot be spared. Few statesmen are found sufficiently optimistic to predict that the remedial enactment can be pushed through Congress at the extraordinary session, if one is convened.

The views are widely divergent and the opposition to any interference with the naval oil supply is so pronounced that the matter doubtless will be passed along to the regular session of Congress next winter.

## EVERY U. S. MILITARY LEADER HAS FAVORED COMPULSORY TRAINING

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—"The general staff should have been court-martialed if it had made any other report than that which has been sent to Congress by the Secretary of War," said George Hewitt Myers, secretary of the Army league, in commenting on the general staff's recommendations on universal military training. "In recommending universal military training to military training and service the general staff only followed the policy advocated by every great military leader from Washington down to the present. Every secretary of war, from Knox to the present head of the War Department, after mature consideration has endorsed some system of universal military training and service. This was the central idea of the first military act of Congress providing for the establishment of the militia system."

"The report of the general staff places the responsibility of giving the country an adequate system of national defense upon Congress. It now has before it a thorough study by military experts of all problems connected with land defense. If, in the present international crisis, or at any time, the country meets with disaster it will be the result of the failure of Congress to meet the situation with the courage it demands. By no large and indiscriminate appropriations for alleged national defense or pork barrel purposes can Congress escape this grave responsibility."

"In its report the general staff proposes to give the young men of the country just one-half of the training that is required in time of peace by

all of the great European powers and Japan. We may think that in six months this country can produce a force of trained citizen soldiers, but none of the foreign military authorities will entertain any fears of such an army. What we should have is a military policy which will impress other nations that the United States is prepared to defend itself against all attacks. Such a policy will do much to keep the country out of war while inadequate training only invites attack."

"Economically the report of the general staff is sound. Under the policy proposed, we can secure three times as many soldiers with three times as much training by the expenditure of the same amount of money as will be required for the National Defense Act. In making this comparison it is assumed that officers and men can be secured for the Regular Army and National Guard which are authorized by the Defense Act. The house committee on military affairs in its report has taken the position that the Regular Army and National Guard cannot be raised to their authorized strength by refusing to appropriate sufficient funds for the second increment of the Defense Act. It even went so far as to reduce the number of officers that were to be appointed in the Regular Army on July 1."

"I sincerely hope that the members of Congress will at least read the general staff report."

Exports of general merchandise at the port of New York on February 13 were valued at \$4,861,983.

## ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

### BOER GENERAL SAYS WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA IS OVER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles)  
LONDON, Eng., March 13.—General Smuts, the Boer general who remained true to his oath of allegiance to Great Britain and who has been commanding her armies in the brilliant campaign against the Germans in German East Africa, has declared his confidence in the military and imperial authorities. In speaking of the war in Africa, General Smuts says that it is over, for the Germans have been crushed and their colonies have been taken from them. The few still left at large in German East Africa must enter the Portuguese territory, where the Portuguese will soon finish them."

The fighting has developed a fine type of native fighting man, says General Smuts, who are now available for service on the principal theaters of the great war when wanted by the mother country.

### LABORITES PLEDGED TO FIGHT IN CASE OF WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The American Federation of Labor yesterday adopted a formal resolution offering its services, and those of its members, to the nation in case of war "against any enemy whomsoever." The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the delegates to the federation, and reads in part:

"We do solemnly pledge ourselves unreservedly, should this country be drawn into the European struggle, to offer our services to safeguard the republic against any enemies, whomsoever, and we hereby call upon our fellow workers in the holy name of labor to devotedly give a like service."

### MORE AMERICAN MARINES LANDED ON CUBAN COAST

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 13.—Marines from American warships were landed yesterday at five towns along this section of the Cuban coast yesterday, although it is made plain by Commander Reikup of the U. S. S. San Francisco, that the United States has no intention of intervening and that the landing of the marines must not be so regarded.

The rebels are reported to be fleeing before the approach of the government troops, making no stand, but the depredations of small bands of insurgents continue and much cane has been burned over and destroyed. So far the centrals have escaped destruction, however.

### CARRANZA'S ELECTION WAS PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles)  
EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—President Carranza, who was elected to the presidency of Mexico on Sunday practically by acclamation, yesterday issued a manifesto proclaiming amnesty to all revolutionists throughout the republic who were active in the overthrow of President Madero. To all others, laying down their arms and surrendering, a full pardon will be granted for all past offenses.

Another announcement issued by the president states that all American mine owners operating in Mexico will be given a 10 per cent reduction in the terms of a previous production plan if they make applications at once for a cessation of the confiscatory decree.

Complete returns from all the available centers show that the vote for Carranza was practically unanimous.

### GERMANY WANTS RENEWAL OF CENTURY-OLD TREATY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The government of Germany, setting through Paul Ritter, the German minister, yesterday formally renewed its previous efforts to have the United States sign a protocol annulling the Prussian-American treaty of 1798, something which the United States has already refused to do.

### WOULD DRILL INDIAN YOUTHS FOR U. S. ARMY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles)  
RIVERSIDE, Cal., March 13.—Indian commissioners here have recommended that fifteen thousand pupils of the Indian schools here be armed and drilled by regular officers and reorganized into fifteen regiments of soldiers. The idea has been introduced by Secretary Lane and Baker, and by General Scott, chief of staff.

### ZEPPELIN LAID TO REST IN FAMILY VAULT AT STUTTGART

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles)  
ROTTERDAM, Holland, March 13.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Count Zeppelin, designer of the aircraft which bore his name, were held yesterday in Stuttgart. The remains were placed in the family vault in the Prag cemetery.